

## Department Store

### Holiday Goods

Finest Assortment Ever Shown in Wrangell

THE "EVER-READY" Thermos Bottle  
Keeps Contents hot 24 hours; Cold, 72 hours

Every article very choice, and selected with greatest care to suit the trade. All new, fresh and up to date. Presents for Young and Old, Useful Household Articles, low priced or expensive, Souvenirs for Absent Friends, your Best Girl or your Best Fellow.

Ladies' Gloves, Glove Boxes, Toilet Sets, Ruff Boxes, Pictures, Table Albums, Postcard Albums, Photo Stands, Fancy Bound Books by Best Authors, Fancy Stationery, Ebony-Framed Mirrors, Shaving Sets, Tobacco Jars, Nugget and Fossil Ivory Pins, Alaska Rings and Jewelry, Hand-Painted and Gilt Dishes and Cups, Cut Glass Dishes and Silverware

CARNATION MILK Stronger than Ever  
Call today for Bedrock Price by the Case

## CHILDREN'S TOYS

## VACUUM MARINE OIL

Lubricates Better and Wears Longer than other oils in your

## GASOLINE ENGINE

## F. MATHESON

General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

### CHURCH DIRECTORY

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**  
Interpreted Service, 10:30 A. M., Sunday.  
Sunday School, 2:30 P. M., Sunday.  
Christian Endeavor, 8:30 P. M., Sunday.  
English Service, 7:30 P. M., Sunday.  
Midweek Interpreted Service, 7:30 P. M., Wednesday.  
Midweek English Service, 7:30 P. M., Friday.  
Library Association meeting in library rooms the first Tuesday in each month at 7:30 P. M.  
J. S. CLARK, Pastor.

**ST. PHILIP'S-EPISCOPAL**  
Holy Communion: first Sunday in each month, at 10:30 A. M.  
Morning Prayer (Other Sundays) interpreted for Natives, 10:30 A. M.  
Junior Christian Endeavor, 11:30 A. M.  
Bible School, 2:30 P. M.  
Vespers-Native service, 3:30 P. M.  
Service in Norwegian about every fourth Sunday at 4:30 P. M.  
Evening Prayer and service, 7:30 P. M.  
Ladies' Aid every second Tuesday evening.  
Native prayer meeting each Wednesday evening.  
Service of Song, Friday evening, 7:30.  
Native Choir, Saturday evening.  
Free Night School every evening, except Sat.  
HARRY P. COESER, Rector.

**SALVATION ARMY**  
Regular Meetings Tuesday and Friday, 7:30 P. M.  
Knee Drill, Sunday morning, 7:30.  
Service at Jail, Sunday, 10:30 A. M.  
Sunday School, 2:30 P. M.  
Regular service Sunday evening, 7:30.  
EMMA MILLER, Corps Commander.  
THOS. TAMAREE, Sergeant-Major.  
ROBT. SMITH, Adjutant.

**Stickine Tribe No. 5**  
**Imp. O. R. M.**  
Meets Tuesday evening of each week at Rod Men's Hall, Wrangell, Alaska. Sojourning chiefs always welcomed.  
A. V. R. SNYDER, C. of R.

## OUR WEEKLY PEER AMID

Items of Interest Gathered From  
Here and There

What  
Has went  
With the water  
Works question? We  
Haint heard nothin' about  
The matter for more'n three weeks.  
Is the important matter to be forgot again? Hope not!  
Steamer Jeanie called at Wrangell, northbound, Tuesday.  
The Wrangell jurors left on the Jefferson to attend December court at the capital city.

J. G. Grant went up to Juneau by the Jefferson.

A shortage of food supplies is reported from Katalla.

Dr. Shurick made the round trip to Juneau on the Jefferson.

Admiral Johansen and Capt Svindseth were over at Ideal Cove during the past week.

Harry Brice came up from Ketchikan on the Jefferson, to attend to the affairs of the Rosenthal estate.

A little commercial war took place here last week, the cause being the cut made by F. Matheson in the price of canned milk. He dropped to \$4 per case and then the two small stores went to \$3.90, which was promptly met by Mr. Matheson.

Collector of Customs Clarence A. Hobart has resigned and the resignation has been accepted and will take effect January 1. Deputy Collector Willis is to succeed Mr. Hobart, who will accept a position with the Northwestern Fisheries Company.

A leather goods manufactory is to be established at Juneau, and the plant has already arrived. The institution will employ about twenty-five people, and manufacture gloves and other articles from deer skins. This will afford a good market for the many deer skins that are now thrown away.

Late Juneau papers state that Attorney John Hellenthal has entirely lost his sight. He had been under treatment for impaired vision, and was said to have been fully recovered and on his way home to Juneau, when he was suddenly stricken blind on the streets of Seattle. No hope is entertained for his recovery.

Hunters coming into town from the neighboring islands say that wolves are more numerous than ever before, and that deer are consequently hard to find. The small islands in Snow Passage are said to be literally covered with wolves, and they are getting so bold that they approach very near to the tents of people camping on the beach, making the night hideous by their howling.

A trapper write to the Farm and Home Magazine the following directions for making a set for mink: "A few feet from the bank of a stream or lake where mink tracks have been noticed I pile up rocks until they reach the top of the water, having the top rock considerably smaller than the next lower one. On top of it I place a piece of muskrat, fish or chicken for bait, and cover with a

chunk of wood to keep the crows from noticing it. Small pieces of driftwood may be scattered the set to make it look more natural. If the water is deep simply stake two or three traps on separate stakes and place them on the first rock below the rock surrounding the bait and under water. Cover lightly with wet leaves and mud if the water is clear. The rocks should be piled up and baited once or twice before the trapping season opens."

### WITCHCRAFT AT KAAKE

An Indian who is dying with consumption at Kaake accuses twenty-one other natives of having bewitched him and caused his illness, and Forest Supervisor Langille recently arrived there just in time to prevent the killing of the witches, all arrangements for which had been made.

Children are afraid to go to school lest they be killed as witches, and only a fear of the white man's punishment is preventing bloodshed.

### WAS A CASE OF SUICIDE

The coroner's jury which was called to look into the matter of the death of Ole Todad at Blind Slough last week found that he came to his death from the effect of a wound inflicted upon himself by a .40-82 rifle. Dr. Schroeder examined the remains and found that the heavy bullet had entered the body near the left nipple and penetrated the body, tearing through the heart and causing instant death.

The two mates of the dead man said that they had just awakened in the castle of the schooner, when they heard the muffled report of a rifle in the engine room, where Todad had his berth. They quickly went to the engine room and found Todad dead. They could not assign any reason for the deed except that fishing had not been normally successful for some time past, and that the man may have become melancholy.

A son of Todad, who was employed on the Portland Oregonian, was wired to, and left at once for Wrangell, arriving on the Jefferson. He had his father's remains buried here.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that I have been appointed by the United States Commissioner and Probate Judge of Wrangell Precinct, Division No. 1, District of Alaska, administrator of the estate of Ole Todad, deceased.  
All persons having claims against said estate will present them, duly verified, to me at Petersburg, Alaska, within six (6) months from this date.  
Dated December 2, 1908.  
JOHN THORMODSATER, Administrator.

### ATTORNEY BOYCE EXPLAINS

Hon. John J. Boyce made an interesting talk before the Wrangell town council at the regular meeting last Thursday night, in regard to the affairs of the Willson-Sylvester sawmill estate. He set forth the facts that in order to bring the joint estate to a settlement which would be satisfactory and amicable to both branches of the estate, the heirs had concluded to offer the property for sale. He explained that the sale of the property would relieve the administrators by taking the property out of the litigation, which for several years has checked its development; whereas, in the hands of private parties the mill would probably be operated throughout the year, giving better employment to a larger number of men, which will naturally result in an inestimable benefit to the entire neighborhood.

Mr. Boyce said that the people of Wrangell were apprised of the facts in advance of the sale in order that being able to foresee the benefit which will naturally follow, they may co-operate in promoting a successful sale, and also to assure them that none of the work connected with the administration of the estate would be done "in the dark."

For several years the council has been endeavoring to secure title to a lot belonging to the estate, in order that the street east of the residence of William Lewis might be opened and improved. Mr. Boyce explained that the holding of this lot was not because of any desire on the part of the administrators to antagonize the efforts of the council towards the improvement of that street, but that in order for the administrators to have authority to dispose of the lot in question, several requirements of law must be met, which, owing to the present chaotic state of affairs, is impracticable and next to impossible. He said that after the sale it would be a very simple matter to secure the lot and pursue the improvement of the street without any hindrance from the law.

### DIES FROM OVER-EATING

Axel Carlson died Saturday night in a cabin in the eastern part of town from the effect of overloading his stomach, following the removal of a tape-worm. For ten years Carlson had known of the existence of a tape-worm in his stomach, but it had never troubled him enough to cause him any uneasiness until a short time ago, when he began growing weak. Last week his condition became serious and he had the worm removed, the operation being successful.

The purgatives given before the removal of the worm left his stomach entirely empty, and unheeding instruction from the doctor, Carlson ate a hearty meal, which so irritated the weakened tissues of his stomach as to cause death, which occurred Saturday night, despite the efforts of Drs. Schroeder and Shurick to prevent it.

Deceased was a Norwegian laborer about thirty years of age, and has been following the logging business around Wrangell for some time. He was sober and industrious, and was highly spoken of by his acquaintances.

### GANDERBONE'S FORECAST

(Copyright C. H. Rieth.)

December was the tenth month in the old Roman year, and gets its name from the Latin "decem," meaning ten. But what with forest fires in the middle of autumn, the Roman fire department had no time to put out Christmas trees, and when Numa's own palace burned he rearranged the calendar and moved Christmas along to a time when the firemen had nothing else on.

The frisky calf will sniff the air and merrily cavort, and the frost will nip him where his scant upholstery is short. The boys will flock to Sunday School with fine religious fire, the hired man will hang around unworthy of his hire; the warning goose will hurry south on frantic wings a-rattle, with winter urging him along where Cora wore the bustle.

The melancholy days will come and Boreas will roar; the wolf will thrust his muzzle through the keyhole in the door. He'll whiff the scent of bacon bought at 30 cents a pound, and plain potatoes by the box with tissue wrapped around; and every time we chase him off and bid him to his den, the trusts will pump his stomach out and sic him on again.

The water pipes will all explode and give the house a jar; the plumber's chaffeur will get out the throbbing racing car. But while relief is on the way to plug the gushing spout, the ear will have a hemorrhage and blow its inwards out.

The unemancipated wife will quit her cozy bed and build the fire the while her lord pretends that he is dead. She'll wrap herself up in her hair and shiver in the dawn, and chop the kindling, hustle coal, and turn the damper on; and while she freezes till she turns the

## PICTURE FRAMES

We have on hand a limited number of Plain and Elaborate Picture Frames which we desire to close out to make room for new goods. These frames can be used for cabinet or large photographs, and the mouldings are in various designs. Prices on this line of goods will be

## CUT IN HALF

If you have a picture to frame, this is your opportunity. But you must come soon if you want to get your choice

You would be Surprised at the Bargains we are Offering  
in all Kinds of Clothing and Furnishings

## THLINGET TRADING CO.

hue of a persimmon, the scientists will wonder why the men outlive the women. Milady's winter suit will cost

A fifty-dollar note,  
But man will face the blizzard in.  
The same old overcoat.  
The cook will gasoline the fire,  
And the choir, in sweet accord,  
Will sing the next day at the house,  
"O, I am coming, Lord!"

On the 21st the sun will enter Capricorn, and the winter solstice will occur. This will cause trusts to spawn, and the yule tide will come in. Solstice is from sol (the sun) and sistere (to stand.) Thus, having touched its turning point south of the equator, the sun temporarily stands still. This was where Joshua held it up, from which we have our word "josh." Anybody can do it.

At any rate the 21st will be the shortest day of the year, and we shall pass under the influence of Capricorn, the goat. This is the tenth sign of the zodiac. It was represented on the ancient monuments as an old man with the body of a goat, which signifies that during the Christmas season father is the goat.

The Christmas shoppers' Marathon will happen as of yore, and the little savings bank will chase the presents round the store. The unleashed dollar will pursue the frightened Teddy Bear, the crowd will trample on the clerks and pull each other's hair; the young and old will pull and push, and mill around and butt, and Santa Claus in terror will take to the tall uncut.

And then the fateful Christmas Eve will come with wintry weather, and Morgan will hang up his shirt with both tails pinned together; and anything by way of luck that manages to miss its yawning neck we're welcome to, O, joy and double bliss.

The happy kids will rise at morn  
With rapture at the bit  
And get down twenty-seven steps  
With turn, in nothing flat.  
The tickled heart of youth will dance  
And sing its wondrous luck,  
The cautious boy will climb the flue  
To see if any stuck,  
The house will oscillate with joy,  
The breakfast will be late,  
And old John D. will get the earth  
For thirty winters straight.

Mr. Roosevelt will give a big game dinner at the White House, Christmas day. All the big lion hunters of the world will attend, and there will be a roaring contest, with favors. The passport for this month is supplied by der Kaiser Wilhelm. Mum is the word.

The mistletoe will tempt the maid beneath the chandelier, the loving swain will halt and start betwixt his love and fear, and then dash in with beating heart and chew her blushing ear. Then leap year will have run its course with little to its merit, and the spinster who has missed her chance will have to buy a parrot.

The birthstone for December is the onyx. This is because children are unexpected at a time when the stork has to make his deliveries in a fireless cooker.

### NOTICE

All persons having any of the aluminum checks issued by the North Pacific Trading and Packing Company of Klawack, Alaska, are hereby notified to send or present same to the office of this company at Klawack for redemption before January 1, 1909, as no more of these checks will be issued.

H. F. SWIFT, Supt.

Two Juneau hunters recently killed 60 deer at Tenakee. That sort of "sport" should be severely punished.

## HOTEL DINING ROOM

### BILL OF FARE

Mush and Milk	15
" " " with meat orders	05
Hot Cakes and Coffee	15
Doughnuts and Coffee	15
Cake and Coffee	15
Pie and Coffee	15
Plain Steak	35
Sirloin Steak	50
T-bone Steak	50
Porterhouse Steak	85
Ham and Eggs	35
Bacon and Eggs	35
Three Eggs, any style	35
Fish, in season	30
Veal Cutlets, plain	35
" " breaded	50
Mutton Chops	35
Pork Chops	35
Venison Chops	30

## MRS. EDWARD WELLESLEY

PROPRIETRESS

WRANGELL, - - - ALASKA

## We Have on Display The Finest Assortment of HOLIDAY GOODS

Ever shown in Wrangell

Embraced in this assortment are Appropriate Gifts for Old and Young, including

Dolls and Toys, all kinds  
Choicest Perfumeries,  
Daintiest Stationery,  
Hand-Painted Chinaware  
Large assortments of Games  
Instructive Dissected Maps  
The Purest Confectionery  
Finest Toilet Preparations

Have a Look at Our Stock Before Buying  
Don't Wait. But "get in on the ground floor"

## The Shurick Drug Co.



## Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
WRANGEL.....ALASKA.

The newspapers of the country are kicking on the increased cost of living.

"I never discuss ancient history," says Mr. Depew. Never tell ancient stories, either—do you, Chauncey?

When a Japanese cruiser visits an American seaport the souvenir thieves should be excluded, in the interests of peace.

The new motto of the medicine compounders is "Always tell the truth." The pure drug law is good for the morals.

There is one great advantage which the scientists enjoy in proving that Mars is inhabited. It is so hard to prove it isn't.

Women's shoes are to be narrower at the toes. Yet there are people who think women ought to be satisfied with her condition.

If it is true that the bubonic plague is being spread by fleas, it again shows up the general cussedness of the wicked flea when no man pursueth.

Philadelphia can no longer claim to be aristocratic. The city has 10,000 more children than can be accommodated in the public schools this year.

A Philadelphia boy's heart was moved by an accident. What a pity that some of our millionaires cannot be subjected to the same kind of an accident.

The greatest objection to sending eminent financiers to prison is the inability of the people to support them in the style they have become accustomed to.

Nelson Morris, the beef packer, left an estate of about \$50,000,000, principally because he attended to packing away the coin while others did the beefing.

The British house of lords has at last passed the "deceased wife's sister" bill. We may yet hear that the celebrated case of Jarndyce and Jarndyce has been settled.

A New Jersey contemporary tells of a girl who got a husband by hypnotizing him. That's nothing. Most husbands are ready to swear that they were captured in the same way.

"Take a warm bath at least once a week," recommends the New York board of health. If this should prove to be inconvenient or irksome, a moderately warm bath at least once a month probably would not be overdoing it.

A Kansas bank which failed some time ago has paid its depositors 82 per cent of the money they lost and is going to raise the rest for them. Since it has become the practice to send bankers to jail for swindling their depositors there has been a vast improvement in the way of returning the money.

An American syndicate has bought a block in Paris on which it intends to build a "skyscraper." Frenchmen who admire the uniformity of the buildings in the French capital are protesting against this "crime against the beauty of the city." Paris streets have long been regarded as peculiarly beautiful, because the city ordinances required that adjoining structures should conform to one another in general height and architectural character. The commercial spirit seems to be overriding the old artistic temperament.

Not all the tax-dodgers, it seems, are Americans. The late Duke of Richmond and Gordon, some years before his death at the age of 83, disintegrated his estates and burdened them with encumbrances to the amount of three-quarters of a million pounds sterling. In order that his successor might evade the payment of death duties. Then, a few days later, he added a codicil to his will restoring the entail. The government has brought a suit against the present duke for the tax on the estates, on the ground that the transaction was not in good faith.

With the United States, Mexico, Central America and many countries of South America lining its eastern shores, it may well be said that two-thirds or more of the population of our globe are in the countries that are washed by the waters of the Pacific. The possibilities of trade are tremendous, and the opening of the Panama canal will usher in the era that will make that commerce of incalculable volume as well as value, and its effect in changing trade routes will be enormous and doubtless startling. When the commerce between Europe and Asia was carried by caravan across the Valley of the Euphrates from India and Persia to the shores of the Mediterranean, Babylon was the greatest commercial city of the earth, and the wealth and power of Europe were gathered along the shores of that interior sea. Conditions remained with more or less constancy heaping up the wealth of the world among the nations along the shores of the Mediterranean until America was discovered, and the sea route around the Continent of Africa to India was opened. Then the na-

tions of western Europe, such as Spain, France, England and Holland, grew into great commercial importance, which means also military power. As the trade of the vast countries that bound the greatest of the oceans shall be developed the scepter of commercial dominion is going to be wrested from cities that have long held it and handed over to some that have been comparatively unimportant hitherto. It is too early to forecast the future, but the changes in trade routes and trade marts are going to be so complete and

### ZULUS ARE WARLIKE.

Pierce South African Tribe Threatening a Fresh Revolt.

Continued disturbances among the black races of South Africa, chiefly the Zulus, and the incitement of a war of the blacks against the whites have at length caused the British to place under arrest the reputed chief disturber, Dinizulu, son of the great Zulu king, Cetewayo, who precipitated so many bloody conflicts in the '70's and early '80's. Dinizulu succeeded his father in 1884, but afterward was deposed by the British and was kept a prisoner on the island of St. Helena. Since his release from imprisonment and his return to power in South Africa there have been constant disturbances and rebellion against British rule. Dinizulu has been set down as the cause of all this and now he is to be tried for his offenses. The Zulus, who are fierce fighters when aroused, have been the source of



CHIEF DINIZULU.

a vast amount of trouble in South Africa all during the last century and up to the present time. The massacre by them of the others in 1838 is an historic event. In 1879 under Cetewayo they inflicted a severe defeat on the British at Isandula, the British losses aggregating thirty officers and 570 men. After the subsequent punishment inflicted on them by the British the Zulus remained comparatively quiet until within a decade. Now the doctrine of Africa for the Africans is being preached, and at any moment the formidable Zulus may again seek to emulate the deeds of their great kings, Chaka and Cetewayo. England has recognized this peril for years, and no doubt has been making the necessary military preparations to meet it. Sooner or later the blacks and whites will again contest for the supremacy of South Africa.

### The Dainty Butterfly.

Beautiful butterflies, a splendid and silent host, fluttered and floated about the tall white lilies in the quiet garden.

"How lovely they are!" said a nature student, sipping his tea. "How very lovely they are, yet the richer their beauty the ranker their taste. The purple emperor, one of the finest butterflies, likes nothing for dinner as well as a dead cat—a cat five or six days dead."

"Other beautiful butterflies subsist upon spoiled fruit. Fresh fruit they won't look at. It must be falling to pieces with rotteness."

"Even in their drink some of the loveliest butterflies have a perverted taste. Turning scornfully from dewy rose petals and from crystal springs, they seek out the vilest, foulest puddles whereat to quench their thirst."

"And nearly all butterflies are drunkards. Collectors entrap them by means of stale beer mixed with molasses. This they smear on the holes of trees. Unable to resist the dose, the most respectable butterflies—fathers of families, capitalists, elderly matrons—get hopelessly drunk and in the midst of their wild, silent orgy are crammed in big handbills into the collector's pouch."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### A Kind Chaperon.

Nell—"My chaperon was just as nice as she could be. She told me while we were at the ball I must keep Jack Haggard at a distance."

Belle—"But I thought you liked Jack."

Nell—"So I do. She meant keep him at a distance from her."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Nothing crushes a man quite so effectively as to learn that a man younger than himself is more of a success than he can ever hope to be.

No woman was ever so homely that a man does not defend her looks after he has heard that she admires him.

# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## THE CHILD AS A COMMERCIAL ASSET.

By Newell Dwight Hillis.



REV. N. D. HILLIS.

Carry the atmosphere of overflowing kindness and sympathy toward all children. Make friends with bootblacks and newsboys on the streets. Belong to at least one boys' club, class, Sunday school or settlement. Become a friend of some poor family. Give them good counsel and advice, and in the time of crisis tide them over their emergency. Keep in touch with those noble physicians who always will step in, and, without any charge whatsoever, help carry your poor family or poor child through their trouble. Make friends with the school teacher related to the workman's household. Speak for children's playgrounds and the park. Help see to it that no man in store or factory has degraded childhood or coined children into business as a commercial asset, lest you fall under condemnation.

## DON'T TAKE LOVE FOR GRANTED.

By Helen Oldfield.



There is an old story of a man who wrote to the editor of a famous newspaper asking for simple and certain directions how to distinguish toadstools from edible mushrooms. He complained that he was unable to understand the difference as explained in the books, and said that he wanted something plain and definite. The answer given was: "Eat them. If they kill you, they are toadstools. If you survive, without the aid of a stomach pump, you may conclude they are mushrooms."

In like manner, when a man is in love with a woman

and desires to know whether she reciprocates his attachment, the most certain and quickest way of finding out is to ask her. True, women are "kittie cattle," and do not always know their own minds, nor mean what they say; still, generally, the presumption is that when a woman promises to marry a man she intends to do so, and is in love with him.

Of course it must be remembered that there is a great deal in knowing when and how to ask. Many a man, who otherwise might have won, has failed because he had no discernment of the proper psychological moment, and has proposed inopportunistically, when his innamorata was not in the humor to be pleased with him, or, for that matter, with anything else in the world.

## WOMAN IN INDUSTRIAL UPBUILDING.

By Carroll D. Wright.



CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

The rich and powerful employer, with the adjuncts of education and great business training, holds in his influence something more than the means of subsistence for those he employs; he holds their moral well-being in his keeping, in so far as it is in his power to hold their morals. He is something more than a producer; he is an instrument of God for the upbuilding of the race.

Woman shares in this upbuilding, for the new industrial order has opened a field of independent employment for her. From the opportunity to enter industrial pursuits she has fought her way up in the ranks of labor until she can stand on the plane of the highest, whether in the professions or in the arts.

She is an economic factor now, and her importance is recognized. To-day, both for men and for women, the whole matter of the consideration of their condition becomes intellectual. They are carried onward and upward by the power of mental activity, and cannot be treated separately, as of a class, as they could in the olden time, because in the olden time they were neither a social nor a political factor.

Ted put out a detaining hand and stopped her. "I—I want to talk to you, Lessie," stammered he. "An' I want to hear about the—baby."

When Mrs. Graham handed Lessie her wages Saturday night the girl raised her head defiantly. "I'm going to leave," she said. "Ted and I were married again this afternoon. We—the baby an' I—are going back to him. He says he's had his lesson, Mrs. Graham. He says he'll work steady!"

Three Pines had no words to express its disgust with Lessie Bingle. People say that the next time she has to leave Ted and strike out for herself she may find work, but she can never hope for a white enamel bathroom and a gas range such as she had before—and deliberately threw away. Moreover, they say, it will only serve her right.—Chicago Daily News.

## CLOTHES SHOW NATIONALITY.

Characteristic Features of Men's Dress Here and Abroad.

A man's dress invariably proclaims who and what he is; it is an index to his character, his tastes and his nationality; and without making a too abstruse study it is possible to indicate those features which proclaim the nationality of the wearer, says the Tailor and Cutter. Of course there is an aristocracy of the nations who are difficult to distinguish except by some peculiarity of face or figure. Their clothing is refined and tasteful and leads one to believe that their garments are London made, as they are free from those glaring peculiarities which characterize the products of other countries.

The American's garments are generally quite two sizes too large for him, the collar of his coat is exceedingly narrow and the shoulders and back excessively wide. His jackets are often extremely long and his trousers peg-tops finished with raised seams. His favorite garments are the lounge and Chesterfield, and these are often finished with as much ornamentation as possible. Silk facing, braided edges and fantastic flaps are all characteristic of his dress, while he also pays a good deal of attention to his hat, tie and cuffs.

The German is in many instances a modified American. He likes plenty of room, especially about his chest, which part of his anatomy he delights to make much of; consequently there is often a seam up the front of his coat from the waist. In cut his garments are angular and in style he favors the morning coat and lounge. There is a lack of personality about the attire, and one can invariably detect the result of his military training in the uniformity of his garments.

The Spaniard is a modified form of the Frenchman. His garments are tasteful and neat. If the weather is suitable he discards a vest, and his pockets are close fitting and finished with a low roll. Generally speaking there is less peculiarity to note about the Spaniard's dress than with many others.

## Tears at Their Heartstrings.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is so close wif money dat dey suffers as much 'um a broken \$20 bill as dey would 'um a broken heart."—Washington Star.

It seems there is a line to be crossed: If a man is particularly good to his wife, the neighbors accuse him of spoiling her.

It is an easy matter to accomplish some great things, otherwise the average man wouldn't even have a look-in.

## PLANS FOR ESTABLISHING POSTAL BANKS.

How Bills of Carter and Hitchcock Differ from Madden-Snapp Measure.

## DISPOSITION OF THE FUNDS.

Democrat Provides for Board of Investment—All Fix Deposit Limit at \$1,000.

Upon the indorsement by Postmaster General Meyer and later by President Roosevelt of the postal savings bank system for the United States, three separate and distinct plans have been proposed to Congress as the proper procedure for establishing and putting into operation such banks. In the House of Representatives Representatives Madden, of Chicago, and Snapp, of Joliet, Ill., have introduced similar measures. Representative Hitchcock, of Omaha, a Democrat, has introduced another House bill, and Senator Thomas Carter, of Montana, is the father of a senate bill. The main differences in these bills lie in the protection afforded depositors and deposits and in the investment features of the funds of the postal savings banks.

All these bills place a limit on the interest-bearing deposits which can be made by any individual within any single calendar year and finally. The Madden-Snapp bill provides that \$300 may be deposited within one year and that no interest shall be paid to any depositor upon a deposit in excess of \$1,000. The Carter bill makes the limit of annual deposit \$500 and the final limit of interest-bearing deposit \$1,000 while the Hitchcock bill has a double barreled provision which is more complex. It provides a limit of monthly deposit of \$100 and the final limit of any single deposit at \$1,000. In addition it provides that no interest shall be paid on more than \$500 to any depositor and that if any depositor deposit more than \$200 in any one year interest shall not be paid on new deposits in excess of that amount.

Both the Madden-Snapp and Carter bills provide an interest rate of 2 per cent on deposits, while the Hitchcock bill stipulates that the rate on \$200 or less shall be 2½ per cent, and over that amount and up to \$500 the rate shall be fixed by a board of investment composed of the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency.

In establishing postal savings bank adjuncts to post offices there is also a difference between the Madden-Snapp bill and the others. The Madden-Snapp measure gives the Postmaster General discretion in the selection of offices for postal savings bank purposes; the Hitchcock bill is mandatory in that all money order post offices are made branches of the postal savings bank system, while the Carter bill makes at first, second and third-class post offices branch postal savings banks and gives the Postmaster General some discretion as to further extension into the fourth-class post offices.

In administration the Madden-Snapp bill provides a general superintendent of postal savings banks, with such assistants and clerks as may be necessary, while the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the auditor's force in the Post Office Department. The sum of \$50,000 is set aside to start the banks in operation. Both the Hitchcock and Carter bills stipulate that the head of the postal banks shall be an officer known to the Fifth Assistant Postmaster General, and ask \$100,000 to establish the banks.



The Nobel prizes were awarded, that for literature going to Rudyard Kipling. The treasurer of a Canadian railroad confessed to stealing \$185,000 in eighteen years.

Advices from London indicated that Ambassador Bryce may quit his post in this country.

Japan and the United States came to a verbal understanding to limit emigration of Japs to this country.

Richard Miller of St. Louis won high praise in France, one of his paintings being bought by the Minister of Fine Arts.

Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, whose ship was caught in a storm off Boulogne, had a narrow escape from death.

The financial program of Japan was formally settled at the meeting of the council of the elder statesmen on Monday. It involves a reduction in the expenses of the army and navy for the next six years, whereby the government will save \$200,000,000.

Dispatches from Santiago, Chili, indicate that about 8,000 laborers in the Tarapaca nitrate fields have gone on strike and business is paralyzed. The situation is considered critical and warships and troops have been sent to the troubled districts, but up to the present time there has been no violence.

## THE ANTI-SALOON FIGHT.

A Hot Contest On for Control in the National Capital.

Washington correspondence:

Vested rights, as represented by the breweries, distilleries and liquor dealers, have begun to petition Congress in anticipation of a strong move in favor of prohibitory legislation at the hands of the national lawmakers. Primarily the petitions are aimed against a "dry" capital city, which is the object fixed upon by temperance associations which have been encouraged by the prohibition wave that recently swept various sections of the country.

For some time a well organized lobby has been doing quiet preliminary work in the interest of the anti-prohibition interests, which have been made more anxious over the possibilities of legislation in the near future than surface indications would lead one to believe. The belief is entertained that the prohibition elements are bent on driving liquor out of the country's capital for the moral effect such an accomplishment would have in still further nationalizing the general prohibition movement.

The question before students of the situation who are able to look at both sides without having their view warped by prejudice is this: Has the prohibition tide reached its flood, and will a reaction presently set in; or will the wave sweep on without serious interruption until it has converted the entire country into a land of no license?

With this question in mind the workers on one side will put forth efforts to make the capital of the United States a temperance capital, while those on the other hope that by downing the movement here the way will be paved for reaction from the results recently brought about in several of the States, especially those of the south.

The chances seem to be against any drastic legislation on the subject by Congress this winter. Possibly more attention might be given to the subject if the Republicans and Democrats didn't have so much to think about in the nature of politics pertaining to Presidential candidates next year. And if action is staved off the "antis" figure on a reversal of sentiment that will not require them to worry so much in the future.

But there is another side to the anti-prohibition propaganda now in progress here which deals with the subject wholly apart from the local issue involved. The attempt is being made to impress upon Congress the magnitude of the whole prohibition question with the argument that if prohibition prohibited the government system of taxation would have to be revised, inasmuch as two-thirds of the government's income is now derived from internal revenue taxes.



Portland Typographical Union contemplates the organization of a mutual aid society.

The entire membership of Minneapolis Cigar-makers' Union No. 77, is said to be employed.

Last year the membership of the British Amalgamated Society of Engineers increased 11,782.

Twenty-one new unions of horse-shoers have been organized in Massachusetts during the last year.

A new union of mattress makers, carpet layers, shade hangers and draperymen has been organized in Boston, Mass.

Seattle Central Labor Union is warning union workmen to give the coast territory a wide berth for the present.

There is no such thing as organized labor in Porto Rico to amount to an influence for the betterment of the masses.

Common laborers in France are paid 40 to 50 cents a day. High-grade mechanics are paid from \$1 to \$1.20 a day.

All the stockholders of the Union Lumber Company, recently organized at Memphis, Tenn., are members of the Carpenters' Union.

Granite cutters of the Twin Cities have formed a union embracing practically every member of the craft in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.

There are only three engravers of short-hand in England. One lives at Bath. He has suggested to two London fellow-workers the propriety of a trade union.

Efforts are being made in Brooklyn, N. Y., to bring about a consolidation of the Shoe Workers' Council and the members of the Boot and Shoe Workers of America.

Census reports show that wages among shoemakers of the country have been steadily increasing. Brockton (Mass.) shoemakers are the highest paid in the world, it is alleged.

There are two unions of brick and building material handlers in Brooklyn, N. Y., and they have been at war with each other. Efforts to bring about consolidation will be made.

The United States Bureau of Immigration is preparing to enforce the alien contract law more rigorously than before, with a view of keeping out of the country many undesirable persons.

The societies not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have a membership of about 500,000, making the membership of all the labor societies of the United States, in the aggregate, about 2,500,000.

The Georgia Federation of Labor caused considerable surprise recently when it went on record, at a meeting of the executive committee, deprecating the reduction in railroad rates and fares through legislation, and opposing further legislation of this kind. It is contended that labor conditions in the South have been disturbed by legislation which caused the shortening of hours, and thereby a reduction in the wages, as well as causing a number of workmen to be laid off.



## KENTUCKY'S TOBACCO WAR.

Night Riders Inflict an Aggregate Loss of Nearly \$1,000,000.

The last exploit of the Kentucky tobacco night riders in seizing the city of Hopkinsville, destroying \$200,000 worth of property and seriously wounding two men, has aroused an intensity of interest throughout the State and far beyond its borders. These riders are the most conspicuous feature of the war that is being waged by the tobacco growers of Kentucky against the American Tobacco Company. By reducing the competition in the buying of tobacco to practically nothing the company forced down the price of leaf tobacco until the growers say they can not realize enough to pay for raising it. The tobacco crop is a mainstay in many parts of Kentucky, and thousands depend on it for their daily bread. The growers determined to force the price up.

The plan proposed in the beginning, and which is still being followed, was to form a combination of the growers to oppose the combination of the manufacturers and by withholding the tobacco make the tobacco trust come to terms. Many associations of growers have been formed in the different tobacco raising regions of Kentucky. But some of the growers did not come into the association ranks and others grew weary of waiting and sold their crops. The more violent men in the associations have resorted to the measures that gave rise to the night riders, and by destroying the property of the tobacco company and the growers who are not allied with them have sought to carry through their plan by force and terror.

The Hopkinsville raid was the second time in twelve months that the night riders seized and terrorized a city. On December 1, 1900, they entered Prince-

## CARE FOR EX-PRESIDENTS. IS PLEA OF GROVER CLEVELAND

Urges Duty to Make Provision for Men Who Have Filled Highest Post in Nation.

Referring to the poverty of Jefferson when he left the presidency as a blow to national pride, Grover Cleveland, writing in the Youth's Companion under the title "Our People and Their Ex-Presidents," argues that definite and generous provision should be made for the maintenance of chief magistrates at the expiration of their terms. He deals with the subject at length and explains that he feels he can do so without his sincerity being questioned, since he is beyond the need of aid from the public treasury.

"The condition is by no means met," Mr. Cleveland writes, "by the meager and spasmodic relief occasionally furnished under the guise of a military pension or some other pretext, nor would it be best met by making compensation dependent upon the discharge of senatorial or other official duty. Our people ought to make definite and generous provisions for all cases alike, based on motives of justice and fairness, and adequate to the situation."

Mr. Cleveland describes the limitations that his former high office place on a retired President in his choice of occupations and means of livelihood, and how popular conception of him as a repository of national dignity enforces a scale of living that may not be within his private means.

"There is a sort of vague, but none the less imperative, feeling abroad in the land that one who has occupied the great office of President holds in trust for his fellow citizens a certain dignity which, in his conduct and manner of life, he is bound to protect against

## ESTATES OF OLD SOLDIERS.

An Ohio County to Fight United States for \$500,000.

Frank W. Howell, a Dayton lawyer is now entitled to the world's record as administrator of estates. He has been appointed by Judge C. W. Dale as administrator of \$432 estates, and has been compelled to give bond in the sum of \$3,200,000.

The appointment as administrator grew out of the following situation: The central branch of the National Military Homes is located at Dayton, and was established by the United States government, by a special act, March 3, 1865. The jurisdiction of this large tract of ground, more than a mile square in extent, was ceded to the United States government by the State of Ohio April 13, 1867.

Upon this land the Central Branch of the National Military Homes was built for disabled soldiers and sailors who have fought the battles for liberty and union. As far as the United States government is concerned nothing has been neglected, and the central branch is a veritable paradise.

If all the veterans who entered the central branch had lived there would have been no contention and nothing to narrate. When death comes the veteran receives a decent and honorable burial, and if not claimed by relatives, are sold, and the money, together with all of the pension money to which he is entitled, is placed in the "posthumous fund," which is in the keeping of the treasurer of the Central Branch, National Military Homes. Sometimes the deceased veteran leaves considerable property which he has gained by investment or speculation with his pension money. Four test cases are now being fought out to determine whether these estates shall revert to

## OVER SEAS.

Birds, flying over the seas Journey, till each tiny wing Wearies of weight that it bears, Fears that it never may bring Sweet songs again to the breeze, Dear songs to shadowing trees!

Above, swift clouds, and the wind, A cruel, relentless sky! Below the waves toss and rage— Weary, the small wings that fly, Dread waves, with rolling and roar, To birds' hearts, longing for shore!

Birds flying over the seas Falter and fall, weary, worn, Into the grasp of the waves, Into the billows, unshorn, Gently, as into a nest, Upborne, to float and to rest!

Faint heart, the trouble that waits In dark guise, may mean for thee Sweet rest, beyond thy wild dreams, As, 'neath the bird, lies the sea! A strength far greater than thine Upholds thee—why then repine! —Boston Journal.

## THE BOSS

Eden Shumway had his doubts about marrying for twenty odd years—from the time he watched with anxiety the growth of hair upon his upper lip to the period when he noted with even more anxiety its gradual recession from his forehead.

He was then looked upon pretty generally as a confirmed bachelor. He had his reasons for remaining single, but lack of means was not among them. He had a good business and it was increasing all the time, giving him an ample income for his little pleasures. He was not so homely that no woman would have anything to say to him. There were several of his acquaintances who would have given his matrimonial proposal serious consideration, in spite of a rather irritating self-satisfaction that was one of his characteristics, and of his blustering manners. Miss Coddington was one of them.

At the time Shumway made his proposal Miss Coddington was in his office taking notes—or, rather, she ceased taking notes when he began his declaration.

"You make me rather tired," she said. "Then why in the name of reason should I defer to you if I was ever foolish enough to marry you?" demanded the young woman.

"I—I—there must be a boss, you know," stammered Shumway.

"Then I'll be the boss," said Miss Coddington. "That is, I would be if I married you."

"You shall be if you like," said Shumway. "Honest? Will you?"

"Don't be rash, now," advised Miss Coddington. "You'll walk a chalk line if I take you in hand. Look at me and see if you don't believe me."

And Shumway, looking, believed. But that Miss Coddington was really one of the prettiest girls you ever saw. —Chicago Daily News.

## AME ICA IS RICHEST AMONG THE NATIONS

William E. Curtis Says Croesus Was Pauper Beside Our Uncle Sam.

### FIGURES SHOW BIG GROWTH.

Per Capita Wealth in 1870 Was \$779.83; in 1907 It Was \$1,310.11.

As a rule, the average newspaper reader does not like statistics, but here are some figures that everybody should read, because they mean so much. They measure our greatness as a nation and our prosperity as a people, and although they are so stupendous that the human mind almost refuses to comprehend them, they carry a lesson that every citizen and every school boy should learn. Uncle Sam is richer than any other nation that exists or ever has existed. Croesus, King of Lydia, whose name has been a synonym for wealth for ages, was a pauper compared to him.

From the reports of the bureau of statistics, the census bureau, the Treasury and Agricultural Department William E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent, has compiled a few significant figures showing the material development of the United States within the last thirty-seven years. He has selected the year 1870 as a basis of comparison, because that was the beginning of a new era in American commerce and industry that followed the Civil War. Although the panic of '73 arrested the growth of the country for a time, the present period of development began then.

The population of the country in 1870 was 38,558,371, or 12.74 to the square mile; the population on the 30th of June, 1907, according to the estimates of the census bureau, was 85,563,303, or 28.28 per square mile.

The tangible wealth of the country, the real valuation of real and personal property, according to the census of 1870, was \$30,048,518,000, while in 1907 it is estimated at more than three times that amount, or \$107,104,211,917.

As far back as 1870 the per capita wealth of the United States was estimated at \$779.83. In 1870 it had more than doubled and was estimated at \$1,310.11. In 1907 it had almost doubled again, and has reached the sum of \$1,310.11 per capita, which proves that we are the richest people that ever existed in other words, of the real and personal property belonging to the inhabitants of the United States could be equally distributed among them, each man, woman and child living on the 30th of June last would have been entitled to \$1,310.11.

In 1870 the deposits in national banks or the whole United States amounted to \$42,201,563, while on the 30th of September, 1907, they were \$5,600,078,415.

In 1870 the deposits in savings banks were \$549,874,358, while on the 30th of September, 1907, they were \$5,600,078,415.

Taking the two together and including all the banks—national, State, private and savings—the deposits have increased eightfold during the last thirty-seven years—from \$1,052,135,921 in 1870 to \$8,228,888,836 in 1907.

The bank clearings for the entire country are not given for 1870. The earliest available figures are for 1880, when the total for the United States was \$58,845,479,505, which has increased to \$157,749,328,913 for the last fiscal year.

The national bank circulation in 1870 was \$288,648,081, while on Dec. 14 last it was \$675,231,305.

In 1870 we had only \$25,000,000 silver and gold coin. To-day we have \$1,233,705,893, of which \$756,955,893 is gold and the remainder silver.

The interest-bearing debt of the United States has been reduced from \$2,046,455,722, or \$60.40 per capita of population, in 1870 to \$869,993,010, or \$10.29 per capita, in 1907. The annual interest charges on the public debt have been reduced from \$118,784,960, or \$3 per capita of population, to \$21,028,914, or 25 cents per capita of population.

Notwithstanding the reductions in war taxes since 1870, the ordinary revenues of the government have increased from \$325,059,834 in that year to \$663,140,434 in 1907, and the ordinary expenditures have increased from \$104,421,507 to \$354,422,580. This does not include the receipts or expenses of the postal service, which is almost self-sustaining. Last year the receipts from postage were \$23,387,005 and the expenses \$191,214,327, leaving a deficit of \$7,029,387 to be paid out of the treasury.

The total revenues of the government in 1907 were \$846,725,339 and the total expenses \$819,840,150.

The increase in the pension roll has been enormous. The total in 1870 was \$28,340,202, and in 1907 it is \$139,300,514. The cost of the army in 1870 was \$57,596,675, and in 1907 \$122,576,465. The cost of the navy during the same period has increased from \$21,780,230 to \$72,128,469.

The imports of merchandise in 1870 amounted to \$435,958,408, and our exports were \$392,771,768 that year, while in 1907 the imports were \$1,434,421,425 and the exports \$1,880,851,078. In 1870 the exports per capita of population were \$9.77, and, notwithstanding the enormous increase in population, the per capita in 1907 was \$21.96.

The foreign commerce of the United States for the calendar year of 1907 has been larger than in any previous year in the history of the country, both in imports and exports, and our trade with every grand division of the world is in excess of any previous year. The imports during the eleven months ending Nov. 30 exceeded \$1,330,000,000, while the exports were worth \$1,716,000,000. If the increase has continued during December the

total of exports will reach nearly two billions of dollars. The exports for November were the largest for any single month on record and reached \$204,444,990, which was nearly seven millions a day. Our exports to Europe were \$40,000,000 more than in 1906, when they were larger than for any other year. Our exports to North American countries also gained \$40,000,000. Our exports to South America gained \$7,000,000, to Asia \$11,000,000 and to Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines more than ten millions.

In 1850 there were only 251,354 depositors in the savings banks of the United States; in 1870 this number had increased to 1,630,846. One person in every thirty of the population was depositing his or her savings where they would draw interest. To-day 8,588,811 persons, or almost exactly 10 per cent of the entire population of the country, have accounts in savings banks—an average of one in every ten men, women and children in the United States.

The internal commerce for the year was greater than ever before. On the Great Lakes and on the railroads the movement of natural products was beyond all comparison. There was a gain of 15 per cent in the amount of iron ore shipped, a gain of 25 per cent in coal and a similar gain in corn, wheat, live stock and every other important article, while the freight charges averaged lower than for any previous year.

The increase in exports occurs chiefly in manufactured articles. The figures of agricultural exports remain about the same as in 1906, when they were the largest on record.

The government treasury was never in better shape. The report of the United States treasurer for June 30, 1907, showed an available cash balance of \$150,000,000 in the treasury at Washington; the report for December 14, 1907, shows an available cash balance of \$239,702,300, without counting \$246,284,455 deposited in national banks and subject to the call of the department. This makes a total available balance of \$506,046,704.

Secretary Wilson in his recent annual report showed us that the crops of the farmers of the United States for the year 1907 was beyond all comparison and had a farm value of \$7,412,000,000—an increase of 57 per cent in eight years.

In 1870 the value of the farm animals in the United States was \$1,554,960,149; in 1907 they are worth \$4,423,607,853.

In 1870 our farmers had 25,484,100 neat cattle; in 1907 they had 27,533,906. In 1870 they had 8,248,800 horses; in 1907 they have 10,740,583.

In 1870 the wool clip was 152,000,000 pounds; in 1907 it was 238,915,130 pounds.

The wheat crop in 1870 was 235,884,700 bushels; in 1907 it was 735,200,970 bushels.

The corn crop in 1870 was 1,094,255,000 bushels; in 1907 it was 2,927,416,091 bushels.

In 1870 the cotton crop was 3,114,952 bales; in 1907 it was 13,510,982 bales. The cotton mills of the United States consumed 857,000 bales of cotton in 1870 and 4,927,000 bales in 1907.

In 1870 we exported 958,538,523 pounds of cotton; in 1907 we exported 4,518,217,220 pounds.

The production of gold in 1870 was \$36,000,000; in 1907 it was \$60,000,000. In 1870 the production of silver was \$16,334,000; in 1907 it was \$37,642,000.

In 1870 we produced 220,951,290 tons of coal; in 1907 we produced 5,312,745,312 tons.

In 1870 we produced 1,655,179 tons of pig iron; in 1907 we produced 25,307,191 tons.

In 1870 our furnaces had an output of only 98,750 tons of steel; in 1907 the output was 20,023,947 tons.

In 1870 we operated 52,922 miles of railroad; in 1907 we had 222,635 miles in operation, and carried 815,774,118 passengers and 216,576,765 tons of freight. The statistics for freight and passenger traffic do not go back of 1890, when the railroads of the country carried 720,439,082 passengers and 79,102,985,125 tons of freight.

The average freight rate per mile in 1890 was 93 cents and in 1907 it was 77 cents per ton.

There were 684,704 tons of shipping on the great lakes in 1870, which has increased to 2,429,741 tons in 1907. The amount of freight passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal in 1870 was 630,826 tons; in 1907 the total was 41,068,324 tons.

In 1870 we had 28,492 postoffices in the country; in 1900 we had 70,088. Since that time, by the introduction of rural free delivery, the number has been reduced to 62,650.

There is no better thermometer of commercial and industrial activity than the Postoffice Department, for people do not write letters when they have no business to write about. The receipts of the department in 1870 for postage stamps amounted to \$19,722,222; in 1907 they had increased to \$167,332,783.

In 1880 there were 4,829 money order offices in the United States. In 1907 there were 37,500. In 1880 7,246,537 domestic money orders were issued; in 1907 the number was 92,939,783. Those issued in 1880 represented a value of \$140,352,818; those issued in 1907 represented a value of \$470,059,342.

In 1870 we produced no tin plate at all. That item did not appear in the statistics until 1890, when a total of 2,236,743 pounds is reported. In 1907 we produced 1,105,440,000 pounds.

In 1870 we had a copper output of 12,600 tons; in 1907 it reached 402,637 tons. There were 9,157,646 telegrams sent in 1870, and in 1907 there were 96,087,149 sent.

In 1870 the pay roll of teachers in public schools was \$37,832,560. The pay roll in 1907 was \$177,592,981.

The average daily attendance in the public schools of the United States in 1870 was 4,677,347; the average daily attendance in 1905, which is the latest year for which we have statistics, was 11,481,531.

The total expenditures for public schools in the United States in 1870 was \$63,390,666; the total for 1905 was \$201,618,690.

The increase in wages per capita in the United States since 1870 has been about 32 per cent; the increase during the last fifteen years has been 24 per cent.

The increase in the cost of food since 1870 has been about 22 per cent. The increase in the cost of food during the last fifteen years has been 14 per cent.

## SKETCH OF COURT ROOM AND CHIEF FIGURES IN THE THAW TRIAL.



ton, Ky., a town of several thousand inhabitants, about thirty miles north of Hopkinsville, took possession of the police and fire departments, the water works, the telephone and telegraph offices and with the town shut off from the rest of the world dynamited and set fire to the Steger & Dollar and the John C. Orr tobacco factories, which were allied with the trust.

The first appearance of the night riders was in November, 1900, when they destroyed some tobacco barns and small factories in Todd County, with a loss of about \$10,000. The first raid came on the night of November 11, 1900, when masked bands entered the towns of Edklyville and Kuttawa, situated close together in Lyon and Caldwell Counties, and destroyed the plants of the American Snuff Company and M. C. Rice, with \$20,000 loss.

Besides these there have been many smaller raids and visits to individual growers. Tobacco barns have been burned, growers who refused to pool their tobacco have been taken from their homes and whipped, houses have been fired into and the occupants wounded. The aggregate losses by these raids amount to nearly \$1,000,000.

### A Synthetic Health Creed.

The "back-to-nature" movement, of which the most prominent leaders are Dr. J. H. Kellogg of Battle Creek, Dr. Dewey, Prof. Fisher and Chittenden of Yale and Prof. Metchnikoff of Russia, has now found a synthesizing exposition at the hands of Dr. Daniel S. Sager in a new book published by Stokes, entitled, "The Art of Living in Good Health." This new apostle of the simpler life, with the added authority of a successful "M. D.," commends much of the work of those pioneers and founds his system on a creed, the vest-pocket edition of which is: "Breathe deep; chew long; drink enough; eat little." Bathing, exercise, early sleep and cheerfulness are other articles.

### American Wins Nobel Prize.

The University of Chicago hears that the head of its department of physics, Prof. Albert A. Michelson, is to receive the year's Nobel prize for the best work in his line. Prof. Michelson is now in London, where the Copley medal has been awarded to him by the London Royal Society. Dr. Michelson is the discoverer of a method of measuring the velocity of light. Though born in Germany, he has lived here since childhood and is a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He is now 50.

loss or deterioration. Obedience to this obligation prescribes for him only such work as in popular judgment is not undignified. This suggests without argument a reciprocal connection between the curtailment of opportunities and a reasonable obligation of indemnification.

One division of the Cleveland article is devoted to the "Occupations of an ex-President," and in it the former President reveals the multiplicity of things which persons endeavor to bring to the attention of the retired statesman and the class of affairs he is asked to engage in.

### NEWS OF MINOR NOTE.

The Central Hotel at Colon, Panama, was burned. Loss \$3,000.

Fire in the York building in Boston, caused a loss of \$100,000 to several manufacturing firms and to the owner of the building.

Judge Strimple, in Cleveland appointed Owen L. Wilcox as receiver for the Cleveland and Sharon Electric Railway Company in order to defeat the alleged plot of majority stockholders to freeze out the minority.

Dr. John M. Flint, formerly of Chicago, now of the University of California, was chosen to succeed Dr. William Carmichael as head of the department of surgery in the Yale Medical school at New Haven, Conn.

Sir John Roger, Governor of the English Gold Coast colony, told a Philadelphia audience the negro was the greatest problem confronting civilization and was becoming as acute in the English colonies as in the United States.

Queen Alexandra of England spent her birthday at Sandringham, where the customary celebrations were held. The King and Queen of Norway were among the visitors. Handsome gifts were received from most of the crowned heads of Europe.

According to advices received from Washington, the government officials are not satisfied with the new double eagle being coined at the Philadelphia mint, and have ordered coinage stopped temporarily to permit a change in the process. The design of the coin will not be changed.

James Douglas, vice president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, has presented to the government four acres of land on the palisades of the Hudson, near Fort Lee, as a site for a monument to commemorate the deeds of the continental soldiers during the Revolutionary war.

the Montgomery County treasurer of the United States government. It is contended by Mr. Howell, the administrator, that the money left by the old veterans who die intestate belongs to Montgomery County and should go toward the school fund. United States District Attorney McPherson of Cincinnati is looking after the interests of the government. He claims that the money belongs to the United States. The amount involved in the cases represented by Mr. Howell, the administrator, is something over \$500,000.

### An Apostle of Happiness.

Miss Laurence Alma-Tadema, daughter of the well-known artist and author of several successful novels, has come from her English home to lecture in America on "Happiness." When asked by a New York reporter to tell what she meant by happiness, Miss Alma-Tadema said it would take an hour and twenty minutes to tell that, and it had taken her five months to write down what had required years to learn. As to how it could be attained, she is quoted as saying: "By managing one's self; by working hard and developing one's self to the limit. It never comes except by being sought. It is not a matter of condition or of wealth. It does not depend on marriage." Happiness lies in the curtailment of desire. Do without things.

### Our Manufacturing Output.

John M. Carson, chief of the Bureau of Manufactures at Washington, now estimates that the annual production of manufactures in the United States is \$15,000,000,000, this being the total published in his annual report. Of this total, about \$1,080,000,000 worth were exported, including foodstuffs partly manufactured and parts for further use in manufacture. This was over half the entire export trade of the year.

### Carnegie Abolishes Age Limit.

On observing his 70th birthday anniversary recently Andrew Carnegie expressed the opinion that a man's usefulness increases with age. When asked if a man could accomplish as much at 70 as at 40, he replied: "More, bless you, more. All things being equal, a man's efficiency is increased at 70. He is equipped with greater experience." The recipe he gave for happiness was "To obey the judge within and make others happy."

The report of the bureau of manufactures just issued sets the value of the annual production by manufacturers in the United States at \$15,000,000.

### BEES IN WARFARE.

Two Instances in Which the Insects Were Used as Weapons.

History records two instances in which bees have been used in warfare as weapons against besieging forces. The first is related by Appian of the siege of Themiscyra, in Pontus, by Lucullus in his war against Mithridates. Turrets were brought up, mounds were built, and huge mines were made by the Romans. The people of Themiscyra dug open these mines from above and through the holes cast down upon the workmen bears and other wild animals and hives or swarms of bees.

The second instance is recorded in an Irish manuscript in the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels and tells how the Danes and Norwegians attacked Chester, which was defended by the Saxons and some Gallic auxiliaries. The Danes were worsted by a stratagem, but the Norwegians, sheltered by hurdles, tried to pierce the walls of the town when "what the Saxons and the Gaelidh who were among them did was to throw down large rocks, by which they broke down the hurdles over their heads." What the others did to check this was to place large posts under the hurdles.

What the Saxons did next was to put all the beer and water of the town into the caldrons of the town and boil them and spill them down upon those who were under the hurdles, so that their skins were peeled off. The remedy which the Lochians applied to this was to place hides outside on the hurdles. What the Saxons did next was to throw down all the beehives in the town upon the besiegers, which prevented them from moving their hands or legs from the number of bees which stung them. They afterward desisted and left the city.

### Just Outside.

Two women chanced to meet on a street car in Chicago. "Why, how do you do? Mrs. Thompson?" exclaimed one of them. "I called at your house one day last week, and there was nobody at home."

"We've moved, Mrs. Giles," said the other. "Didn't you know that?"

"No. When did you move?"

"About two weeks ago. We got tired of living in all the noise and bustle, and we went away out in the suburbs."

"What direction?"

"Northwest."

"And where are you located now?"

"It's a new neighborhood, Mrs. Giles, and I can't describe it exactly, but if I had a map of the city here I could show you. We live just about half an inch outside of the city limits."

Occasionally a woman is glad when her husband makes her cry, because she can work him for a peace offering. You know what I think of that.



# ALASKA SENTINEL

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## EDUCATION IN ALASKA

(Continued from last week)

4. Governmental action should not contribute to the lessening of self-initiative and self-support, but should rather develop these capabilities. Although this principle will be universally admitted, the extent of its application is not clearly seen. The adoption of the reservation system for the natives of Alaska would by its paternal character and artificial barriers be apt to foster dependence and to weaken self-initiative. For these reasons it is to be avoided if possible. On the other hand, the immense value of constant unrestrained contact with the institutions of civilization will account greatly for the advancement of the natives, provided the bad elements in the social life can be restricted by a strict enforcement of the laws already upon the statute books. For these reasons it does not seem to me wise to advocate the creation of a separate administrative system until after all efforts to promote the advancement of the natives of Alaska under the action of the police system of the district as now constituted, and a corps of well organized and sympathetically disposed body of officials whose business it is to foster the development of the natives have failed.

5. In the working out of the policy based upon these principles due caution should be observed. Those needs for which proper remedies are apparent should first be attended to. From the experience gained in this process, from contemporaneous investigations carried on throughout the entire district of Alaska with a view toward determining the proper extent of the work, the more intricate problems may be solved with greater success.

The following recommendations for the extension of the work of this division along those lines which have been indicated as desirable and in accordance with the principles above enumerated are respectfully submitted:

1. That an effort be made to secure the passage of a law which will grant to the natives of Alaska, under proper safeguards, the same rights and privileges under the public land and mineral laws as those now enjoyed by citizens of the United States.

2. That an effort be made to secure the passage of a law reserving from all forms of location and occupancy under the Alaska coal land laws of the coal fields lying near Wainwright and Icy Cape.

3. That an effort be made to secure the passage of a law conferring upon the Secretary of the Interior the authority to draw up a sanitary code applicable to all the natives of Alaska, and making a failure to comply with its provisions a misdemeanor punishable in the courts.

4. That an effort be made to secure the passage of a law making the selling or giving of liquor to a native a felony.

5. That an effort be made to secure the passage of a law requiring

the attendance at school of all children between the ages of 6 and 16, during the entire school year, except at such times as the child is mentally or physically unable to attend and at times when his services are needed in order to support the family and he is actively engaged in so doing; and making absence from school for a specified period a misdemeanor upon the part of the parent punishable in the regular courts.

6. That an effort be made to secure such legislation as will enable the Secretary of the Interior to erect and equip hospitals which will serve as centers for relieving disease and destitution and for furnishing instruction to native girls in nursing, and to employ physicians and nurses for the management of the same.

7. That an effort be made to secure the passage of a law which will enable the Secretary of the Interior to protect the natives under existing laws. Many of the natives are ignorant of a system of laws and of any rights under them, or if they are aware of laws to which they might appeal, they do not understand the process of making that appeal.

8. That an effort be made to secure such legislation as will enable the Secretary of the Interior to promote the welfare of the natives by assisting them to establish their industries upon a substantial basis.

9. That an effort be made to secure the passage of the appropriation for the education of the natives of Alaska in such form that the appropriation be made immediately available and remain available until expended.

Turning now from recommendations in connection with legislation to administrative matters, I would first recommend the appointment of special agents to fight the liquor traffic, in so far as it reaches the natives;

That the northern and southern districts, as at present constituted, be abolished, and that three districts be established in their stead; that one superintendent be appointed for each of the last two, and that an additional assistant superintendent be appointed in the northern district;

That portable schoolhouses be erected in places where the natives remain but a short time in spring and summer, in order that their children may receive the benefits of schooling during those months;

The employment of teachers for twelve months of the year where practicable;

That instruction in elementary agriculture be introduced in all places where the ground becomes sufficiently warm for plants to grow during the month of May;

That small hospitals be erected in northern Alaska, and that larger hospitals in which natives may be trained as nurses be erected at Wales and at some point in the southern part of Alexander Archipelago. These hospitals should be fully equipped with beds and such surgical instruments and medical supplies as are needed. Each hospital should be in charge of a licensed practitioner and a competent trained nurse;

That contracts be entered into with reputable practicing physicians and hospitals, when such exist, in those regions not tributary to the hospitals under this division, whenever it appears that there is need for their services and suitable terms can be arranged.

## CHANGE OF LAW NEEDED

That the present laws governing the shipment of lumber from Alaska are wholly unjust and have a tendency to retard the development of the great lumber industry in southeastern Alaska, can not be denied. No other timber country under Uncle Sam's domain can show as many reasons to justify immunity from the process of stringent timber laws as Alaska. Here are some of them:

The prime purpose of the laws in the states in establishing forest reserves and forbidding the cutting of timber of less than a certain diameter on the stump, is to con-

serve the water supply for irrigating arid or desert regions and also to maintain the normal volume of water in streams that rise in such reserves and flow through agricultural or horticultural districts. It is correct that such law should exist in such places, but conditions are different. Climatic conditions here assure a perpetual supply of water sufficient for all necessary purposes. Agricultural pursuits will never be so extensive in this district as to demand the conservation of a supply of water.

Another reason is that if the combined mills of the world were to commence at Dixon's Entrance and take every stick of available and fit timber between there and Prince William Sound, by the time they had arrived there enough timber would have grown on the land covered so that they could return to the starting point and repeat the performance.

The principal reason, however, why the law should be changed is that, technically, the present law forbids the shipping from Alaska of salmon boxes manufactured out of Alaskan trees, excepting when the trees are taken from the forest reserve, and that hundreds of thousands of cases are shipped out each year, contrary to law. For this reason the cannery interests should combine with the sawmills in an appeal to congress for a revision of Alaskan timber laws.

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